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(54) **Method and apparatus for analysis of particles contained in a liquid sample**

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Bestimmung von in einer Flüssigkeitsprobe enthaltenen Teilchen

Méthode et appareil pour l'analyse de particules contenues dans un échantillon liquide

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## Description

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for the analysis of particles in liquid samples. Particularly the invention is concerned with method and apparatus in which the liquid sample is passed by liquid flow along a detection passage past a detector, for example, a detector using a laser beam. One particular application of the invention is in the analysis of blood cells by counting them to establish their concentration in a particular sample, and the discussion which follows in this specification will mainly be concerned with this use. However, the invention is not limited to this use, and other analyses may be carried out, as mentioned below.

Medical diagnosis requires analysis of blood samples to determine the blood cell concentration, for example, the white blood cell content. This is done by counting the number of blood cells in a sample. The analyzed sample may be a liquid prepared by treatment, including dilution, of the blood. One known form of blood cell analyser uses an image processing technique, in which cells in a photograph of the sample are recognised and counted. Although this technique is precise, it is slow.

Recently, new blood cell analysers using a flow technique have been developed. The sample is passed quickly as a thin stream through a laser detector, which counts the cells. Analysis is very quick, for example 10,000 cells per second. Two forms of detection of the cells are used, one based on the scattered light whose intensity depends on the cell size, and the other using fluorescence of a dye which is excited by the laser. The intensity depends upon the cell type.

Some devices using this flow technique are on the market, and one is disclosed in JP-A-60-97241. In these known devices, the flow in the capillary detection passage past the detector is of the type known as sheath flow, in which a carrying liquid which undergoes laminar flow and is, for example, saline solution, entrains the sample as a thin stream, which may even be discontinuous, in the carrying liquid. The sample emerges from a nozzle at a central region of a flow passage for the carrying liquid which narrows towards the detection region. Thus the speed of the carrying liquid increases, and the entrained sample stream becomes thinner. Typically, the width of the stream exiting from the nozzle is of the order of 200 microns, and at the capillary detection region the width of the stream is 10 to 20 microns. The width of the capillary itself may typically be 300 microns square. Thus in the detection region, in the case of a blood sample, the blood cells pass one by one.

The present applicants have developed new forms of sheath flow cells for use in such detection apparatus, employing microfabrication techniques disclosed in EP-A-286088, EP-A-288029 and EP-A-294701. In these flow cells the detection passage has a flat shape, rather than a square cross section, but the same principle of a thin sample stream in laminar flow applies. These new

sheath flow cells have particularly low pressure drop, and are further discussed in the paper "Flat flow chambers with low pressure loss" given at the FLUCOME Conference, Sheffield, UK, 1988, by H. Ohki, R. Miyake, I. Yamazaki and T. Kaneko.

The present invention is concerned with the supply of the sample to the flow cell and certain aspects of the design of the flow cell, and is applicable to the flow cells of the prior art discussed above. The principles of blood cell analysis, and other kinds of analysis, and of sheath flow are already known and need not be described in detail here.

In the apparatus shown in JP-A-60-97241, a blood sample of predetermined amount is given a pretreatment involving dilution to make it suitable as a sample fluid for analysis. Other pretreatments may be carried out, for example, mixing with hemolysis solution and dyeing solution. After such treatment, the sample is passed through fixed tubes to the flow cell at which the analysis by detection of the cells is carried out. A blood sample may be split into two samples for analysis, one for the counting of the red blood cells and the other for the counting of the white blood cells. The requirements of this pretreatment process mean that the tubing and its associated valves and pumps is complicated, and the length of the flow path for the sample before it reaches the detector is relatively long.

Of course, the blood samples from different patients must be kept rigorously separate and the parts of the apparatus contacted by a sample must be washed between analysis of different samples. In the known apparatus, a sample is conveyed from the last pretreatment stage to the flow cell along the tubing by holding the front and rear ends of the sample with transport fluid. Inevitably, diffusion occurs at the front and rear boundaries of the sample, so that considerable time is required for a uniform concentration of the sample to reach the detector. This reduces the rate at which samples can be processed.

A second problem arises from the need to keep the samples separate in the apparatus, and to wash the parts of the apparatus contacted by the samples. In the known apparatus, a single sample is subjected to the dilution process, in a dilution tank, and therefore the processing speed may be determined by the time taken for the dilution treatment in the tank and the subsequent washing of the tank with clean fluid.

EP-A-57769 describes apparatus for measuring properties of a particle suspension, using sheath flow. A particle suspension is extracted through a hole in the bottom of a reaction vessel and carried by a carrying liquid through a narrow detection tube.

US-A-4202747 discloses apparatus for automatically and selectively supplying a blood sample or a wash/calibration solution to the entrance port of a flow cell, using a movable delivery tube and a movable delivery syringe which dock alternately with the entrance port.

US-A-3661460 discusses sheath flow, already described above.

US-A-4 451 433 describes an automatic chemical analyzer employing pipettes to transfer samples and reagents.

One object of the present invention is to make it possible to increase the sample processing rate in the analysis of particles in liquid samples using liquid flow past a detector. Another object is to reduce the amount of sample that may be required.

In one aspect, the invention provides a method of analyzing particles contained in a liquid sample as set out in claim 1.

In the invention, the carrying liquid may form said washing liquid for the input location. Washing of the pipette tube, is preferably independent of the washing of the input location.

The method may include holding a plurality of liquid samples simultaneously in a plurality of holding containers prior to the analysis of the particles in each, and sequentially transferring the samples to the input location of said detection passage by means of the pipette tube. In this case the samples may be simultaneously treated while they are held in the holding containers to prepare them for the analysis.

The pipette tube makes sealing engagement with the input location, and while this sealing engagement is maintained, pressure which may be suction, is preferably applied to said sample in said tube to deliver it into the input location.

In this invention, suction pressure may be applied to the detection passage to cause said liquid flow to occur in said detection passage so as to move the particles past the detector.

The invention further provides apparatus for analyzing particles contained in a liquid sample, as set out in claim 10.

The sealing means for temporarily sealing the pipette tube to the input location while delivery of the sample at the input location takes place, may comprise a resilient seal mounted on the pipette tube.

The pipette tube may comprise a tube for containing the liquid sample having an inside diameter of not more than 1 mm and a resilient seal mounted on the tube for forming sealing engagement with the input location.

The flow cell may have input chamber at the input end of the detection passage, having an inlet for delivery of the sample to the chamber, a first outlet port connecting directly to the detection passage and a second outlet port for outflow of washing liquid. The movable container may have a discharge location in said chamber downstream of the second outlet. Suction means may be connected to the second outlet port for sucking washing liquid from the input chamber.

Embodiments of the invention are described below by way of non-limitative example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a particle analysis apparatus embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the flow cell of the apparatus of Fig. 1 together with the pipette;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a modified form of the flow cell of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of another modified form of the flow cell and pipette of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a partial sectional view of a further form of flow cell useful in the invention;

Fig. 6 is a partial sectional view of a further modified form of flow cell and pipette of the invention;

Fig. 7 illustrates part of another analysis apparatus embodying the invention;

Fig. 8 is a further partial sectional view of an embodiment of flow cell and pipette embodying the invention;

Fig. 9 is a general diagrammatic view of a particle analysis apparatus embodying the invention, similar to that of Fig. 1 and including sample preparation equipment;

Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 are further partial sectional views of flow cells and pipette arrangements embodying the invention;

Fig. 12 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a further flow cell of the flat type, embodying the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagrammatic sectional view of the flow cell of Fig. 12; and

Fig. 14 is a graph illustrating the concentration rise at the detector against time.

In the figures of the many different embodiments described below, the same reference numerals are used for corresponding parts, which will not be described fully for each embodiment.

Referring to Fig. 1, the apparatus has a flow cell 1 to which are connected a pipe 11 for supplying the carrying liquid for sheath flow and an outlet pipe 15 for discharge of unused sample and washing fluid. A valve 16 opens and closes the passage through the pipe 15. A pipette 2 is mounted on an arm 25 to swing about a vertical axis and to be vertically moved with vertical movement of the arm 25. In Fig. 1 the pipette 2 is shown in two alternative positions, i.e. a discharge position at the cell 1 and a take-up position at a sample holder 3. The arm 25 is driven by a pipette driving device 4. Pick-up and discharge of liquid from the pipette is controlled by a syringe pump 5 through tubing.

The arm 25 is rotatable further to a washing station 24 for the pipette 2.

The apparatus has a plurality of sample holding containers 3 which are rotated to the sample pick-up position 26 in turn. See Fig. 10 for details of one possible arrangement of the sample supply apparatus.

Fig. 2 shows in detail the connection of the pipette 2 to the flow cell 1 and the structure of the flow cell 1. The pipette is of inside diameter of 400 microns. The

pipette 2 has a ring seal in the shape of a ball 6 on its exterior surface close to its lower end 19. The ball 6 is of resilient material, for example, rubber. Fig. 2 indicates that the pipette contains a sample fluid 17 and a transport fluid 18 which is used to move the sample fluid 17 into and out of the pipette.

As Fig. 2 also shows, the pipette 2 is received by an upwardly open bell-shaped mouth 7 of the flow cell 1. The mouth 7 narrows downwardly into a narrow passage 8 which ends at a nozzle 9. The mouth 7 and passage 8 constitute the input location of the flow cell 1. The nozzle 9 opens into a downwardly narrowing portion 12 of the detection passage of the flow cell. The carrying liquid for the sheath flow enters the upstream end of this narrowing portion 9 via the inlet 10 represented as part of the pipe 11. The flow of the carrying liquid is indicated by arrows 20. The narrow end of the narrowing portion 12 connects with the capillary detection portion 13 of constant cross section, which ends at an outlet 14, from which the discharge is represented by arrow 23. The flow of carrying liquid entrains the sample liquid emerging from the nozzle 9, which is accelerated by the contracting laminar flow of the carrier liquid in the portion 12 and forms a thin stream 22 in the detection portion 13.

Fig. 1 illustrates how a detector is mounted to detect the passage of particles in the thin stream 22 in the detection portion 13 of the cell 1. As mentioned above, the principles of such sheath flow and the detection of particles in it is already known and need not be discussed further.

Fig. 2 shows that the ball 6 forms a seal in the mouth 7 of the cell 1 when the pipette is inserted into the mouth 7. The connection of the pipe 15 into the mouth 7 is below, i.e. downstream of, the sealing point of the ball 6 in the mouth 7, in this embodiment.

The operation of the apparatus of Figs. 1 and 2 will now be described. Liquid samples to be analysed are stored in each of the sample containers 3 and are sent to the sample sucking position 26 one at a time. The pipette 2 is lowered by the device 4 into the container 3 so that its tip is immersed in the sample liquid, and then a fixed amount of the sample 17 is sucked into the pipette 2 by the pump 5. The pipette 2 is raised and rotated into the position above the flow cell 1 and is slowly lowered. The carrying fluid 20 for sheath flow is continuously supplied to the flow cell and discharges through the outlet 14 via the capillary portion 13 and is also discharged through the discharge pipe 15 having passed by reverse flow through the nozzle 9 and the passage 8, in order to wash these parts. At this time the valve 16 is open. In this way, any remaining traces of the previous sample analysed have been completely removed by the carrying liquid.

The descending pipette 2 centres itself in the mouth 7 and the circumference of the ball 6 seals closely to the inner surface of the mouth 7 over its entire periphery. The downward force exerted by the driving device 4 is adjusted to achieve this sealing suitably. The valve 16

is closed immediately before close sealing of the ball 6 takes place so that the upper surface of the carrying fluid in the mouth 7 rises. Therefore, as the ball 6 becomes tightly sealed to the mouth 7 below the level of the surface of the carrying liquid, no air bubbles are formed in the passage 8. After sealing of the ball 6, the pump 5 starts to cause discharge of the sample 17 at a predetermined rate. The sample is discharged from the nozzle 9 into the contracting region 12 and the sheath flow 22 of the sample is formed in the capillary region 13.

After a predetermined amount or all of the sample fluid 17 has been pushed out of the pipette 2, the pipette is raised and removed from the inlet 7. At the same time, the valve 16 is opened and any residual fluid 17 is completely discharged via the discharge pipe 15. The pipette 2 is rotated and lowered into the washing tank 24 and thoroughly washed out by fluid discharge by the pump 5 and by washing water circulating in the washing tank, to wash the exterior of the pipette.

The advantages of this analysis apparatus are as follows. Firstly, a plurality of samples may be simultaneously stored in the sample containers 3 and may be held in readiness for analysis sequentially by the flow cell 1 and the detector. Furthermore, as described below, the samples may undergo preparation for analysis while in the containers 3, simultaneously. The pipette 2 moves the sample rapidly from the container 3 into the flow cell 1, and the sample is discharged into the flow cell close to the detection portion 13 immediately before flow takes place through the detection portion 13. Therefore, the time between passage of two adjacent samples in the sequence through the flow cell 1 is determined by the time taken by the movable pipette 2 to collect samples, deliver them at the flow cell and be washed. Washing of the flow cell takes place between delivery of the samples. There is no delay while long tubing is washed or the sample containers 3 are washed. Furthermore, the use of a transport fluid 18 for only sucking up and then after a short interval delivering the sample 17 means that diffusion does not occur at the leading portion of the sample, i.e. the portion which first enters the detector region 13. Consequently, as illustrated by Fig. 15 described below, the rise of the concentration of the sample in the detector portion 13 to the steady state level is much quicker than in the prior art apparatus described above where the sample travels through long tubing to the flow cell.

The various samples held in the containers 3 may relate to the same original blood sample, and be prepared for different analysis in the flow cell, if the detector or detectors used so permit. Alternatively, there may be a plurality of samples from different patients, prepared for the same analysis in the flow cell.

It is particularly to be noted that the arrangement of the outlet 15 from the sample input location permits very rapid and efficient washing of the residual sample from the flow cell.

The sealing of the ball 6 and the inlet 7 of the flow

cell avoids any leakage of sample, so that if desired the whole volume of the sample is passed into the capillary region 13. This means that substantially all the particles, e.g. blood cells, in the sample can be counted by the detector. If the dilution ratio of the sample, relative to the original blood sample, is known, the concentration of blood cells in the original sample can be calculated.

The volume of the passage 8 is small. For example, it may be less than 5 microlitres, so that the sample 17 discharged from the pipette 2 rapidly reaches the nozzle 9. This minimises diffusion at the front and rear of the sample 17. Thus a uniform concentration of particles in the detector region 13 is rapidly achieved and measurement time is minimized.

The use of a pipette to transfer the sample to the flow cell permits accurate delivery of predetermined quantities, e.g. 5 to 10 microlitres.

This embodiment has been described particularly for counting of blood cell particles, but the invention is applicable to particle counting or analysis of particles in other ways generally. Thus it may be used for particle size detection, e.g. in analysis of liquid purity. It may be used to analyse, e.g. by counting, other biological cells, such as bacteria, as well as non-biological particles.

Fig. 3 shows an embodiment in which the upper part of the passage 8 at the input location of the cell 1 is a flexible tube 27 of silicone rubber, connecting to the rigid mouth 7. The tube 27 can bend, so that the mouth 7 aligns with the descending position of the pipette 2 even if the pipette is lowered off the normal centre line of the mouth 7. This permits rapid insertion of the pipette 2 into the mouth.

Fig. 4 shows an embodiment in which the pipette 2 includes a flexible portion 28 of silicone rubber, above the lowermost rigid portion. Again, the pipette 2 can rapidly align itself with the centre of the mouth 7 as it descends. Thus any positional inaccuracy of the pipette 2 is corrected, which enables rapid operation.

In Fig. 5, the end portion of the pipette 2 has a bend 34 so that its tip extends horizontally, for a few mm at most. The mouth 7 receiving the pipette tube is also horizontal, and the orientation of the flow cell is upside down compared with that of Fig. 2. Thus the flow of the carrying fluid and the sample is upwardly, and the pipette is moved horizontally in order to bring its discharge end into the mouth 7.

Fig. 5 also shows an alternative form of pipette 2', which, after having sucked the sample upwardly from a sample holder 3 is rotated as indicated by arrow 35 to a horizontal position, and then moved horizontally into the horizontal mouth 7 of the flow cell 1. This avoids the need for a bend 34 in the pipette.

In another alternative, the mouth 7 opens downwardly, and the discharge pipe 15 of Fig. 2 is present.

The advantage of these arrangements in which the mouth 7 is horizontal or opens vertically downwards and the flow through the flow cell is generally upwardly is that any air bubbles which arise in the mouth 7 or in the

inlet 11 for the carrying fluid are rapidly discharged upwardly.

Fig. 6 illustrates a different form of resiliently deformable seal on the pipette 2. A rubber tube 37 grips the rigid portion of the tube 2 at its outlet end, and the tip 38 of the tube 37 is rolled back outwardly. The tube 37 makes sealing connection to the mouth 7 at the bend of this rolled portion 38. When desired, the length of the rolled portion 38 can be increased, i.e. the tube 37 rolled up a little further, as indicated by the arrow 36 by increase of the downward force of the pipette 2. Thus deterioration of the rubber tube 37 caused by reagents in the sample fluids or by repeated operation can be dealt with by supplying a fresh region of surface for contact with the mouth 7, by the rolling up action described above. This improves the maintenance performance of the apparatus.

In the embodiment of Fig. 7, the discharge port 14 of the flow cell is connected to a suction pump 49 through a pipe 50. The pipette 2 has no resilient seal and makes no contact with the mouth 7. The pipette 2 is moved to a position above the mouth 7 as indicated by the arrow 46 after sucking up the sample 17 and discharges the desired amount of the sample into the mouth 7. Immediately after this discharge, it is moved to the washing tank 24 as indicated by the arrow 47. Meanwhile, in the flow cell 1, the carrying fluid for the sheath flow is sucked through the cell by the suction pump 49, and therefore a negative pressure is formed in the contracting portion 12, and the sample now stored in the input location 7 is discharged from the nozzle 9 to form the sheath flow. This means the pipette 2 does not need to wait at the flow cell 1 while the flow of the sample through the flow cell is performed and can perform other operations, e.g. be washed and collect another sample, during the analysis of the previous sample. Thus the average measurement time can be decreased.

In the embodiment of Fig. 8, the flow cell has an upwardly opening bell-shaped mouth 42 for inlet of the carrying liquid for the sheath flow. A passage 43 connects this inlet 42 with the narrowing portion 12. A movable tube 40 has a ball seal 41 at its lower end, like the pipette tube 2, and makes contact with the mouth 42 in the same way. The two tubes 2 and 40 are joined together so as to move in conjunction, under the action of the driving device 4. The pump for causing discharge of the carrying liquid from the tube 40 is provided. When the connections of the tubes 2 and 40 at the respective mouths 7 and 42 have been made simultaneously, the flow of carrying fluid 20 from the tube 40 is started first, and the flow of sample liquid from the pipette 2 is started a little time later. The carrying liquid may be brought into the tube 40 by sucking it upwardly through its discharge end, i.e. in the manner of a pipette. Carrying liquid specifically chosen for the particular sample in the pipette 2 can thus be quickly and easily simplified. Similarly, if the flow cell is changed, a quick restart is possible. The embodiment also allows a quick change of the flow cell

since no fixed connection for the carrying liquid is required. A similar readily detachable connection for the output on the discharge port 14 can easily be arranged, so that there is no fixed connection to the flow cell. The flow cell is then easily exchanged, e.g. when a different detector is employed or for maintenance purposes.

Fig. 9 is a general view from above of apparatus embodying the invention, including means for preparing the samples for the particle analysis. A laser source 51 is indicated with a laser condenser lens 52 in front of it, and a fluorescence and scattered light detector lens 53 on the opposite side of the capillary portion of the flow cell 1. A light detector 54 is indicated beyond the lens 53 and a signal processor 55 is connected to the detector 54.

A supply pump 56 for the carrying liquid is indicated, connected to the pipe 11. A tube 23 is shown for discharge of the waste fluid from the port 14 of the flow cell, connecting to a waste fluid bottle 57. Likewise the outlet pipe 15 for washing fluid and residual sample fluid is connected into the bottle 57.

The sample holding containers 3, are mounted with equal spacing at positions 3-a to 3-h around the circumference of a rotatable reaction table 73. The position 3-a is the pick-up position for the pipette 2, which delivers the sample to the analysis cell 1. At the next position 3-b in the clockwise direction around the table 73 is a stirring device consisting of a stirring arm 58 and a washing tank 60 for washing a stirring rod at the tip of the arm 58. The arm 58 is rotated and raised by a device 59.

At the next position 3-c, a reagent supplying device is shown, consisting of a rotatable arm 61 carrying a reagent pipette, with a driving device 62 for the arm and a syringe pump 63 for the pipette. There is a washing tank 65 for the reagent pipette along its arc of movement. Reagent bottles 64 are located around a reagent disc 66, and various reagents can be supplied to the samples by means of the reagent pipette by rotating the disc 66 to bring the desired sample into the position on the arc of movement of the reagent pipette, so that the reagent can be picked up and carried to the sample container.

At the next position 3-d in the clockwise direction around the table 73 is a sample supplying device, for supplying samples to the sample holding containers 3 on the table 73. This sample supplying device has a rotatable arm 67 carrying a sample pipette, with a pipette driving device 69 and syringe pump 70 and a washing tank 68 for this pipette, as for the reagent supplying device and the pipette 2. A large number of sample cups 71 are mounted around the circumference of a sample disc 72, which rotates to bring the samples in turn to the location of the arc of movement of the sample pipette. A washing device 74 for washing the sample containers 3 is shown at the position 3-e to 3-h.

The apparatus of Fig. 9 operates as follows.

The sample pipette is moved to above one of the sample cups 71 by the sample pipette driver 69, is low-

ered into the sample cup and sucks up a predetermined amount of the sample. The sample pipette then moves to the sample holding container 3 at position 3-d of the reaction table 73 and discharges the predetermined amount of the sample. The sample pipette then moves to the washing tank 68 to be thoroughly washed. The reaction table 73 is rotated, to bring the container at 3-d to the next position 3-c. A predetermined amount of a desired reagent is added by the reagent pipette, which has collected the reagent from a reagent container 64 by an action similar to that of the sample pipette. The reaction table 73 is further rotated to bring the sample container now to the position 3-b. Here the contents of the container are stirred by the stirring device carried by the arm 58, and the desired reaction allowed to take place. Next the container 3 is rotated to the position 3-a, and a predetermined amount of the sample is supplied to the flow cell 1 by the pipette 2 carried by the arm 25. This action is repeated cyclically for each new sample. The cycles overlap, i.e. several samples may undergo treatment simultaneously. If the reaction time required after addition of the reagent at position 3-c and the stirring at position 3-b is longer than the rate at which it is desired to feed samples to the flow cell 1, an additional number of positions, at which the reaction is allowed to take place, can be provided on the reaction table. After the sample has been taken by the pipette 2 to the flow cell 1, the sample holding container is moved to the washing device 74, and surplus sample liquid is removed and the container thoroughly washed.

As already described, the liquid sample supplied to the flow cell 1 is moved along the detection passage past the laser beam of the detector, and as desired the beam of scattered light and fluorescent light 76 is generated from the laser beam 75. The light 76 is captured by the detector 54 and desired information about the relevant particles is obtained at the signal processor 55.

The various pipettes and the rotating carriers 66, 72 and 73 are all controlled in conjunction with the flow cell 1 by suitable microprocessor technology.

The samples are not conveyed by continuous tubes from the input to the apparatus to the reaction vessels and the flow cell. Thus there is no problem of pollution of such tubes by sample or reagent carry over. The absolute quantity of the samples and reagents required can be kept to the minimum. A plurality of samples can be undergoing preparation for analysis in the flow cell 1 simultaneously, and with great rapidity. This permits a very high rate of sample treatment, per hour.

In the embodiment of Fig. 10, as compared with that of Fig. 2, the pipette mouth is a downwardly opening bell shape 29 while the passage 8 has an upward extension 30 of cylindrical shape carrying on its outer surface a rubber ring seal 31 of ball shape.

Connection between the pipette and the passage 8 is made by bringing the mouth 29 of the pipette downwardly into contact with the ball 31. This provides a precise seal of the pipette to the flow cell.

In the embodiment of Fig. 11, the end of the pipette 2 has the shape of a widened cylinder 32. The passage 8 has an upward extension 30, of cylindrical shape and having a circumferential groove in its outer surface, in which an O-ring 33 is located. To form a connection with the pipette 2, the projection 30 is received in the cylindrical portion 32 of the pipette, and a good seal is achieved by the O-ring 8. With this embodiment, the connection force of the pipette 2 to the flow cell 1 may be strong enough to allow the flow cell to be picked up by upward movement of the pipette 2, which allows the flow cell 1 to be lifted out for replacement.

Figs. 12 and 13 show a flat flow cell 1 which can be made in the way described in EP-A-286088, EP-A-288029 and EP-A-294701. The pipette 2 used with this flow cell 1 is the same as in Fig. 2 and carries a ball seal 16, which makes sealing contact, as shown in Fig. 14, with a conical inlet mouth 7 of the cell, in the same manner as described above. As Fig. 13 shows, however, the outlet passage 15 for residual sample and washing fluid opens to the mouth 7 above, i.e. upstream of, the sealing location of the ball 16, which contributes to improved washing of the mouth 7.

At the bottom of the cell 1 of Fig. 12 there are three part conical recesses 85,86,87 which mate with corresponding tapering connections 81,82,83 on a connector block 80. The connections 81,82,83 each carry an O-ring 84 which makes sealing engagement with the recesses 85,86,87. There is thus achieved a plug-type connection at each of the recesses 85,86,87. A passage 89 for the discharge of an analysed sample and the carrying liquid connects into the recess 85 for discharge via the connection 81. The connection 82 and recess 86 connect to passages 88 for the incoming carrying liquid for the sheath flow through the detection portion 13. The connection 83 and recess 87 connect with the outlet passage 15 for the washing fluid and residual sample from the mouth 7. The fluid passing along the outlet passage 15 is sucked through the connection 83.

The analysing light beam 90 and detector 91 are indicated in Fig. 12.

By reason of the plug-type connections at the lower end of the flow cell 1 and the use of the moveable pipette 2 to bring the sample liquid to the flow cell 1, the flow cell is very easily removed and replaced, e.g. when it is desired to change the type of analysis being performed by the apparatus.

Referring now to Fig. 14, this demonstrates the improved processing speed of samples which can be obtained with the present invention. The time zero of the horizontal axis represents the time at which the first portion of the sample fluid reaches the detection point in the flow cell, and the curves I and II indicate the rise of concentration of the detector to the steady state at which an approximately uniform concentration is present. This uniform concentration is given the value 1.0. The measuring time M required at this steady state is, in this example, about 10 seconds. The curve I is a typical result

achieved for an analysis apparatus in which the sample is moved to the flow cell through a fixed tubing system, and it can be seen that the time taken to achieve the steady state at the detector is about 20 seconds. This applies for a tubing of length about 200 to 300 mm. In contrast, using apparatus of the present invention as shown in Fig. 1, the curve II is obtained, in which the rise to the steady state occupies about 2.5 seconds. Not only is there a great reduction in the total time required to process the sample in the flow cell, but also the required amount of each sample is reduced, compared with the prior art apparatus.

## 15 Claims

1. A method of analyzing particles contained in a plurality of liquid samples (17) by moving the particles along a detection passage (12,13) past a detector (51,52,53,54,91) by means of a liquid flow in said passage, comprising the steps of:

(a) delivering each said liquid sample (17) containing the particles at an input location in a first liquid sample passage (8) which has an output nozzle (9) opening into the upstream end of said detection passage, by introducing said liquid sample into a pipette tube (2) by suction and moving the pipette tube (2) carrying said liquid sample to said input location, and forming a detachable seal between the pipette tube (2) and the input location

(b) immediately after commencement of the delivery of the liquid sample to the input location by the pipette tube (2), supplying a carrying liquid to the detection passage (12,13) and transferring said sample from said first liquid sample passage through said nozzle (9) into the detection passage so as to cause sheath flow in which the flowing carrying liquid entrains the liquid sample as a thin stream (22) in the carrying liquid, whereby the sample is carried past the detector in said sheath flow, and analyzing the particles by means of the detector, and

(c) supplying washing liquid to said input location by means (11) different from said container (2) which carries the sample,

(d) said first liquid sample passage and said detection passage remaining in predetermined fixed position relative to each other during sequential analysis of said plurality of samples.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said carrying liquid forms said washing liquid for the input location.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein a plurality of liquid samples in a plurality of sample

holders (3) are sequentially carried by said pipette (2) to said input location for analysis.

4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 including the step of washing said pipette tube (2) independently of the washing of the first liquid sample passage (8). 5
5. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2 including the steps of: 10
  - (c) holding a plurality of said liquid samples simultaneously respectively in a plurality of holding containers (3) prior to the analysis of the particles in each, 15
  - (d) sequentially transferring said plurality of samples from said holding containers to said input location by the pipette tube (2) which, for each said sample, moves from the respective holding container (3) to the input location. 20
6. A method according to claim 5 including the step of treating said samples simultaneously while they are held in said holding containers to prepare them for the analysis by said detector of the particles in them. 25
7. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein pressure is applied to the said sample in the pipette tube (2) to deliver it into the input location. 30
8. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the detachable seal is achieved by means of a resilient seal (6) mounted on said tube (2). 35
9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein suction pressure is applied to said detection passage to cause said liquid flow to occur in said detection passage so as to move the particles contained 40
10. Apparatus for analyzing particles contained in a liquid sample, comprising: 45
  - (i) a detector (51-54,91) for the particles,
  - (ii) a detection passage (12,13) for liquid flow extending past said detector, so that said particles passing along said passage are detected by said detector for analysis,
  - (iii) a first liquid sample passage (7,8,9) providing an input location (7) for the liquid sample,
  - (iv) means (11) for supplying to said detection passage a carrying liquid for causing said liquid flow along said passage so as to move the liquid sample from said first liquid sample passage,
  - (v) at least one liquid sample holder (3), said detection passage (12,13), said first

liquid sample passage (7,8,9) and said means (11) for supplying carrying liquid being adapted and arranged to cause sheath flow in said detection passage in which the flowing carrying liquid entrains the liquid sample as a thin stream (22) in the carrying liquid,

characterized by

- (vi) a pipette tube (2) for carrying the liquid sample to the input location from said liquid sample holder (3), said pipette tube (2) forming a detachable seal with said input location when engaged therewith,
- (vii) pump means for sucking a liquid sample from said liquid sample holder (3) into said pipette tube (2),
- (viii) pipette driving means for moving said pipette tube (2) to the input location from said liquid sample holder (3), and
- (ix) said first liquid sample passage (7,8,9) and said detection passage (12,13) are maintained in predetermined fixed position relative to each other during sequential analysis of a plurality of said samples, said first liquid sample passage having an output nozzle (9) opening into the upstream end of the detection passage.
11. Apparatus according to claim 10 wherein said means (11) for supplying carrying liquid also constitute means for supplying washing liquid to said input location, whereby said carrying liquid acts as said washing liquid. 30
12. Apparatus according to claim 11 wherein said first liquid sample passage has a nozzle (9) from which the liquid sample exits into said carrying liquid, said carrying liquid passing to said input location to act as washing liquid by reverse flow through said nozzle (9). 35
13. Apparatus according to claim 11 or claim 12 wherein said first liquid sample passage has an outlet passage for said washing liquid. 40
14. Apparatus according to any one of claims 10 to 13 wherein there are a plurality of said sample holders (3) each accessible by said pipette tube (2). 45
15. Apparatus according to claim 14 wherein said plurality of sample holders (3) are arranged on a movable carrier (73), for sequential presentation to said pipette (2). 50
16. Apparatus according to any one of claims 10 to 15 wherein said means for supplying carrying liquid comprises at least one carrying liquid inlet (42) connected to said detection passage (12,13) and a con-

necter (40) external to the detection passage for supply of carrying liquid, said connector being adapted to be sealingly and detachably engaged with said carrying liquid inlet (42).

17. Apparatus according to claim 16 wherein said connector (40) is adapted to make a plug-type engagement with said carrying liquid inlet (42), and one of said connector and said inlet carries a resilient ring seal (41) for making sealing engagement with the other.

18. Apparatus according to claim 16 or claim 17 wherein said connector (40) is arranged to move in conjunction with said movable container (2) for the liquid sample whereby its engagement with the carrying liquid inlet (42) is established upon movement of the movable container (2) with a sample to the input location (7,8,9).

19. Apparatus according to any one of claims 10 to 16 wherein said first liquid sample passage has a deformable mouth portion (7,27) for engagement with said pipette tube (2).

#### Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Bestimmen von in einer Vielzahl von Flüssigkeitsproben (17) enthaltenen Teilchen durch Bewegen der Teilchen längs eines Nachweiskanal (12, 13) vorbei an einem Detektor (51, 52, 53, 54, 91) mittels eines Flüssigkeitsstroms in dem Kanal, mit den Schritten:

a) Liefern jeder Teilchen enthaltenen Flüssigkeitsprobe (17) an eine Eingangsstelle in einem ersten Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal (8), der ein Ausgangsdüse (9) aufweist, die sich zum stromaufwärts liegenden Ende des Nachweiskanal öffnet, durch Einführen der Flüssigkeitsprobe in ein Pipettenröhrchen (2) mittels Ansaugen und durch Bewegen des die Flüssigkeitsprobe tragenden Pipettenröhrchens (2) zu der Eingangsstelle, und Bilden eines abnehmbaren Verschlusses zwischen dem Pipettenröhrchen (2) und der Eingangsstelle,  
(b) sofort nach dem Start der Flüssigkeitsprobenzufuhr zu der Eingangsstelle durch das Pipettenröhrchen (2), Liefern einer Trägerflüssigkeit zu dem Nachweiskanal (12, 13) und Übertragen der Probe aus dem ersten Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal über die Düse (9) zu dem Nachweiskanal, um einen Hüllstrom zu bewirken, in dem die fließende Trägerflüssigkeit die Flüssigkeitsprobe als dünnen Strom (22) in der Trägerflüssigkeit mitreißt, wodurch die Probe am Detektor im Hüllstrom vorbeigetragen wird,

und Analysieren der Teilchen mittels des Detektors, und

(c) Liefern von Waschflüssigkeit zu der Eingangsstelle durch ein Mittel (11), das sich von dem Container (2), der die Probe trägt, unterscheidet,

(d) wobei der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal und der Nachweiskanal in einer vorbestimmten, festen Stellung relativ zueinander während der aufeinanderfolgenden Analyse der Vielzahl von Proben bleiben.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Trägerflüssigkeit die Waschflüssigkeit für die Eingangsstelle bildet.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Vielzahl von Flüssigkeitsproben in einer Vielzahl von Probenhalter (3) nacheinander von der Pipetten (2) zu der Eingangsstelle zur Analyse getragen werden.

4. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, mit dem Schritt Waschen des Pipettenröhrchens (2) unabhängig vom Waschen des ersten Flüssigkeitsprobenkanals (8).

5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 2, mit den Schritten:

(c) gleichzeitiges Aufbewahren einer Vielzahl von Flüssigkeitsproben jeweils in einer Vielzahl von Aufbewahrungscontainern (3) vor deren Teilchenanalyse,

(d) Übertragen der Vielzahl von Proben nacheinander aus den Aufbewahrungscontainern zu der Eingangsstelle mittels des Pipettenröhrchens (2), das sich für jede Probe vom jeweiligen Aufbewahrungscontainer (3) zu der Eingangsstelle bewegt.

6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, mit dem Schritt gleichzeitigen Bearbeiten der Proben, während sie in den Aufbewahrungscontainern aufbewahrt werden, um sie für die Analyse durch den Detektor bezüglich der enthaltenen Teilchen vorzubereiten.

7. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei Druck an die Probe in dem Pipettenröhrchen (2) angelegt wird, um sie zur Eingangsstelle zu liefern.

8. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei der abnehmbare Verschluss mittels eines auf dem Röhrchen (2) befestigten, elastischen Verschlusses (6) erreicht wird.

9. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei Saugdruck an den Nachweiskanal angelegt

wird, um einen Flüssigkeitsstrom in dem Nachweiskanal zu bewirken, um die darin enthaltenen Teilchen zu bewegen.

**10. Vorrichtung zum Bestimmen von in einer Flüssigkeitsprobe enthaltenen Teilchen, mit**

- (i) einem Detektor (51 - 54, 91) für die Teilchen,
- (ii) einem Nachweiskanal (12, 13) für einen Flüssigkeitsstrom am Detektor vorbei, so daß die längs des Kanals sich bewegenden Teilchen vom Detektor zur Analyse nachgewiesen werden,
- (iii) einem eine Eingangsstelle (7) für die Flüssigkeitsprobe bildenden, ersten Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal (7, 8, 9),
- (iv) einer Einrichtung (11) zum Versorgen des Nachweiskanal mit einer Trägerflüssigkeit, um einen Flüssigkeitsstrom längs des Kanals zu bewirken, so daß die Flüssigkeitsprobe aus dem ersten Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal bewegt wird,
- (v) wenigstens einem Flüssigkeitsprobenhalter (3), wobei der Nachweiskanal (12, 13), der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal (7, 8, 9) und die Einrichtung (11) zum Liefern von Trägerflüssigkeit geeignet und ausgelegt sind, um einen Hülfsstrom in dem Nachweiskanal zu bewirken, in dem die fließende Trägerflüssigkeit die Flüssigkeitsprobe als einen dünnen Strom (22) in der Trägerflüssigkeit mitreißt,

gekennzeichnet durch

- (vi) ein Pipettenröhrchen (2) zum Tragen der Flüssigkeitsprobe von dem Flüssigkeitsprobenhalter (3) zu der Eingangsstelle, wobei das Pipettenröhrchen (2) einen abnehmbaren Verschuß mit der Eingangsstelle beim Eingriff bildet,
- (vii) eine Pumpeinrichtung zum Ansaugen der Flüssigkeitsprobe aus dem Flüssigkeitsprobenhalter (3) in das Pipettenröhrchen (2), und
- (viii) eine Pipettenantriebseinrichtung zum Bewegen des Pipettenröhrchens (2) von dem Flüssigkeitsprobenhalter (3) zu der Eingangsstelle,
- (vx) wobei der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal (7, 8, 9) und der Nachweiskanal (12, 13) in einer vorbestimmten, festen Stellung relativ zueinander während der aufeinanderfolgenden Analyse einer Vielzahl von Proben gehalten werden und der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal eine Ausgangsdüse (9) aufweist, die sich zum stromaufwärts liegenden Ende des Nachweiskanal hin öffnet.

**11. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 10, wobei die Einrich-**

tung (11) zum Liefern von Trägerflüssigkeit auch eine Einrichtung zum Liefern von Waschflüssigkeit zu der Eingangsstelle bildet, wodurch die Trägerflüssigkeit als Waschflüssigkeit wirkt.

- 12. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11, wobei der Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal eine Düse (9) aufweist, von der die Flüssigkeitsprobe in die Trägerflüssigkeit entlassen wird, wobei die Trägerflüssigkeit durch die Eingangsstelle hindurch tritt, um als Waschflüssigkeit beim Rückfluß durch die Düse (9) zu wirken.**
- 13. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11 oder 12, wobei der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal einen Ausgangskanal für die Waschflüssigkeit aufweist.**
- 14. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 13, mit einer Vielzahl von Probenhalter (3), auf die jeweils das Pipettenröhrchen (2) zugreifen kann.**
- 15. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 14, wobei die Vielzahl von Probenhalter (3) als ein beweglicher Träger (73) zum aufeinanderfolgenden Erscheinen vor der Pipette (2) aufgelegt sind.**
- 16. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 15, wobei die Einrichtung zum Liefern von Trägerflüssigkeit wenigstens einen mit dem Nachweiskanal (12, 13) verbundenen Trägerflüssigkeitseinlaß (22) und einen Verbinder (40) außerhalb dem Nachweiskanal zum Liefern von Trägerflüssigkeit aufweist, wobei der Verbinder zum abgedichteten und abnehmbaren Eingriff mit dem Trägerflüssigkeitseinlaß (42) geeignet ist.**
- 17. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 16, wobei der Verbinder (40) sich zum steckbaren Eingriff mit dem Trägerflüssigkeitseinlaß (42) eignet ist und der Verbinder oder der Einlaß einen elastischen Ringverschluß (41) zum abgedichteten Eingriff miteinander trägt.**
- 18. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 16 oder 17, wobei der Verbinder (40) ausgelegt ist, um sich zusammen mit einem beweglichen Container (2) für die Flüssigkeitsprobe zu bewegen, wodurch sein Eingriff mit dem Trägerflüssigkeitseinlaß (42) durch Bewegung des beweglichen Containers mit der Probe zu der Eingangsstelle (7, 8, 9) hergestellt wird.**
- 19. Vorrichtung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 16, wobei der erste Flüssigkeitsprobenkanal einen veränderbaren Mundbereich (7, 27) zum Eingriff mit dem Pipettenröhrchen (2) aufweist.**

## Revendications

1. Méthode pour l'analyse des particules contenues dans un certain nombre d'échantillons liquides (17), en déplaçant les particules le long d'un passage de détection (12, 13) au-delà d'un détecteur (51, 52, 53, 54, 91) au moyen d'un écoulement liquide dans ledit passage, comprenant les étapes de :

a) délivrer chaque échantillon liquide (17) contenant les particules à un emplacement d'entrée dans un premier passage d'échantillon liquide (8) qui a une tubulure de sortie (9) débouchant dans l'extrémité amont dudit passage de détection, en introduisant ledit échantillon liquide dans un tube de pipette (2) par aspiration et en entraînant ledit échantillon liquide vers ledit emplacement d'entrée, et former un joint détachable entre le tube de pipette (2) et l'emplacement d'entrée

b) immédiatement après commencement de la fourniture du liquide échantillon à l'emplacement d'entrée par le tube de pipette (2), fournir un liquide de transport au passage de détection (12, 13) et transférer ledit échantillon dudit premier passage de l'échantillon liquide à travers ladite tubulure (9) dans le passage de détection afin de provoquer un écoulement en gaine dans lequel le liquide de transport en écoulement entraîne l'échantillon liquide sous la forme d'un courant mince (22) dans le liquide de transport, ainsi l'échantillon est transporté au-delà du détecteur dans ledit écoulement en gaine, et analyser les particules au moyen du détecteur, et

c) fournir un liquide de lavage audit emplacement d'entrée par un moyen (11) différent dudit conteneur (2) qui porte l'échantillon, et

d) ledit premier passage de l'échantillon liquide et ledit passage de détection restant en une position fixe prédéterminée l'un par rapport à l'autre pendant l'analyse séquentielle desdits échantillons.

2. Méthode selon la revendication 1 où ledit liquide de transport forme ledit liquide de lavage pour l'emplacement d'entrée.

3. Méthode selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2 où un certain nombre d'échantillons liquides dans un certain nombre de supports d'échantillons (3) sont séquentiellement transportés par ladite pipette (2) audit emplacement d'entrée pour l'analyse.

4. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendica-

tions 1 à 3 comprenant l'étape de laver ledit tube de pipette (2) indépendamment du lavage du premier passage d'échantillon liquide (8).

5. Méthode selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2 comprenant les étapes de :

c) maintenir un certain nombre desdits échantillons liquides simultanément, respectivement, dans un certain nombre de conteneurs de maintien (3) avant l'analyse des particules dans chacun,

d) transférer séquentiellement lesdits échantillons desdits conteneurs de maintien audit emplacement d'entrée par le tube de pipette (2) qui, pour chaque échantillon, se déplace du conteneur respectif de maintien (3) vers l'emplacement d'entrée.

6. Méthode selon la revendication 5 comprenant l'étape de traiter lesdits échantillons simultanément alors qu'ils sont maintenus dans lesdits conteneurs de maintien pour les préparer pour l'analyse par ledit détecteur des particules en eux.

7. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6 où une pression est appliquée audit échantillon dans ledit tube de pipette (2) pour le délivrer à l'emplacement d'entrée.

8. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7 où le joint détachable est obtenu au moyen d'un joint élastique (6) monté sur ledit tube (2).

9. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 où une pression d'aspiration est appliquée audit passage de détection pour forcer ledit écoulement de liquide à se produire dans ledit passage de détection afin de déplacer les particules contenues.

10. Appareil pour analyser des particules contenues dans un échantillon liquide, comprenant :

(i) un détecteur (51-54, 91) des particules,

(ii) un passage de détection (12, 13) pour l'écoulement du liquide, s'étendant au-delà dudit détecteur, de manière que lesdites particules passant le long dudit passage soient détectées par ledit détecteur pour l'analyse,

(iii) un premier passage d'échantillon liquide (7, 8, 9) formant un emplacement d'entrée (7) pour l'échantillon liquide,

(iv) un moyen (11) pour fournir, audit passage de détection, un liquide de transport pour forcer ledit écoulement de liquide le long dudit passage afin de déplacer l'échantillon liquide dudit premier passage d'échantillon liquide,

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(v) au moins un support de l'échantillon liquide (3), ledit passage de détection (12, 13), ledit premier passage d'échantillon liquide (7, 8, 9) et ledit moyen (11) pour fournir le liquide de transport étant adaptés et agencés pour provoquer un écoulement en gaine dans ledit passage de détection où le liquide de transport en écoulement entraîne l'échantillon liquide sous la forme d'un courant mince (22) dans le liquide de transport,

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caractérisé par

(vi) un tube de pipette (2) pour transporter l'échantillon liquide à l'emplacement d'entrée dudit support d'échantillon liquide (3), ledit tube de pipette (2) formant un joint détachable avec ledit emplacement d'entrée lors d'un engagement avec lui,

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(vii) un moyen formant pompe pour aspirer un échantillon liquide dudit support d'échantillon liquide (3) dans ledit tube de pipette (2),

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(viii) un moyen d'entraînement de la pipette pour déplacer ledit tube de pipette (2) vers l'emplacement d'entrée dudit support d'échantillon liquide (3), et

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(ix) ledit premier passage de l'échantillon liquide (7, 8, 9) et ledit passage de détection (12, 13) sont maintenus en une position fixe prédéterminée l'un par rapport à l'autre pendant l'analyse séquentielle d'un certain nombre desdits échantillons, ledit premier passage de l'échantillon liquide ayant une tubulure de sortie (9) débouchant dans l'extrémité amont du passage de détection.

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11. Appareil selon la revendication 10 ou ledit moyen (11) pour fournir le liquide de transport constitue également un moyen pour fournir un liquide de lavage audit emplacement d'entrée, ainsi ledit liquide de transport agit en tant que ledit liquide de lavage.

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12. Appareil selon la revendication 11 où ledit premier passage d'échantillon liquide a une tubulure (9) d'où l'échantillon liquide sort dans ledit liquide de transport, ledit liquide de transport passant vers ledit emplacement d'entrée pour servir de liquide de lavage par écoulement inverse à travers ladite tubulure (9).

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13. Appareil selon la revendication 11 ou la revendication 12 où ledit premier passage d'échantillon liquide a un passage de sortie pour ledit liquide de lavage.

14. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 13 où il y a un certain nombre desdits supports d'échantillons (3), chacun étant accessible par ledit tube de pipette (2).

15. Appareil selon la revendication 14 où lesdits supports d'échantillons (3) sont agencés sur un transporteur mobile (73) pour une présentation séquentielle à ladite pipette (2).

16. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 15 où ledit moyen pour fournir le liquide de transport comprend au moins une entrée (42) du liquide de transport connectée audit passage de détection (12, 13) et un connecteur (40) extérieur au passage de détection pour fournir le liquide de transport, ledit connecteur étant adapté à un engagement étanche et détachable avec ladite entrée du liquide de transport (42).

17. Appareil selon la revendication 16 où ledit connecteur (40) est adapté à un engagement du type bouchon avec ladite entrée du liquide de transport (42) et l'un dudit connecteur et de ladite entrée porte un joint annulaire élastique (41) pour un engagement d'étanchéité avec l'autre.

18. Appareil selon la revendication 16 ou la revendication 17 où ledit connecteur (40) est agencé pour se déplacer en conjonction avec ledit conteneur mobile (12) pour l'échantillon liquide, et son engagement avec l'entrée du liquide de transport (42) est établi lors d'un mouvement du conteneur mobile (2) avec un échantillon jusqu'à l'emplacement d'entrée (7, 8, 9).

19. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 16 où ledit premier passage d'échantillon liquide a une portion d'embouchure déformable (7, 27) pour un engagement avec ledit tube de pipette (2).

FIG. 1

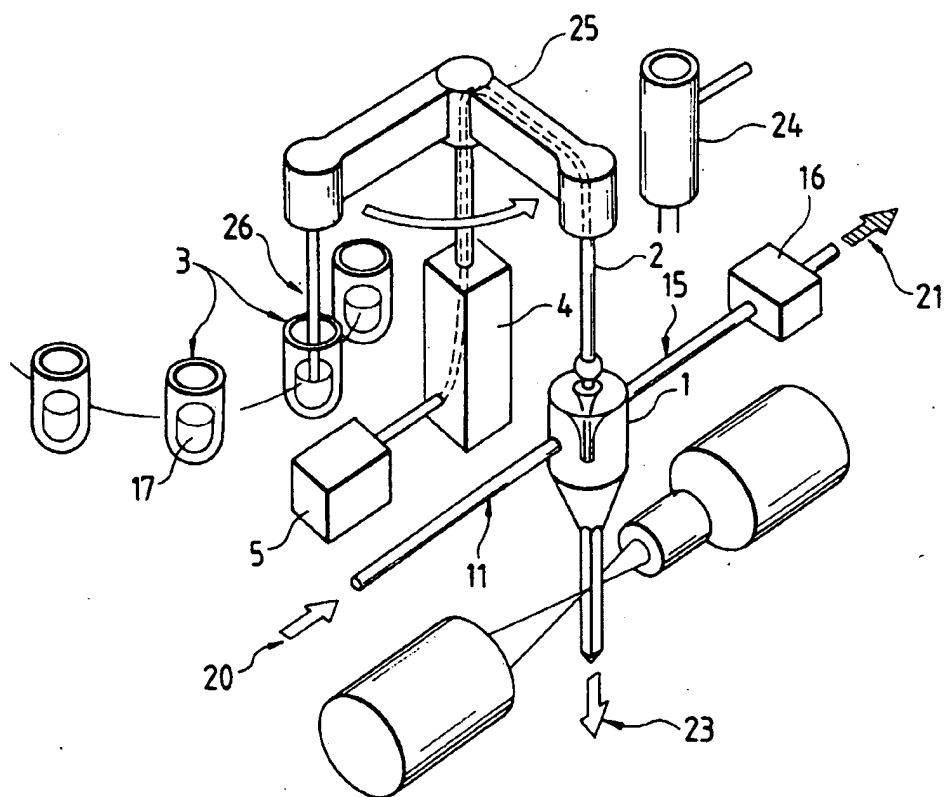


FIG. 2

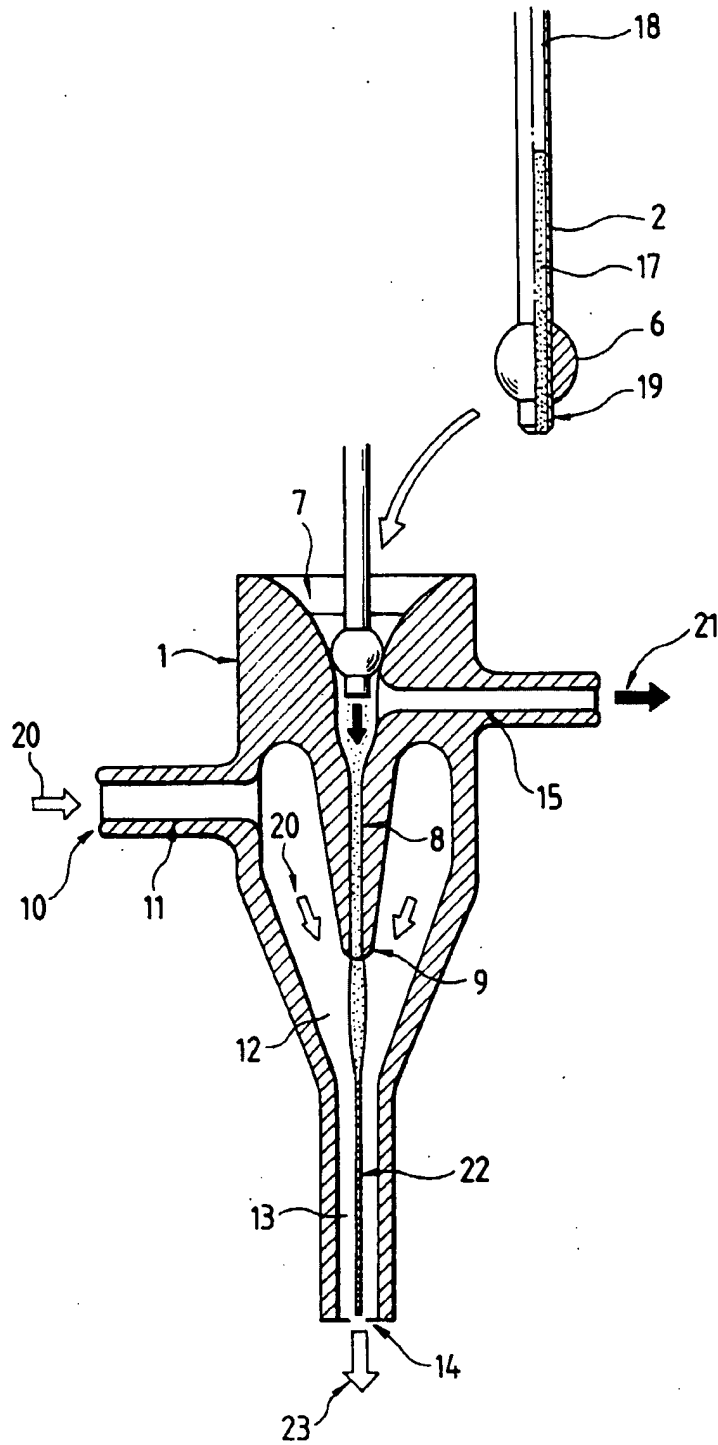


FIG. 3

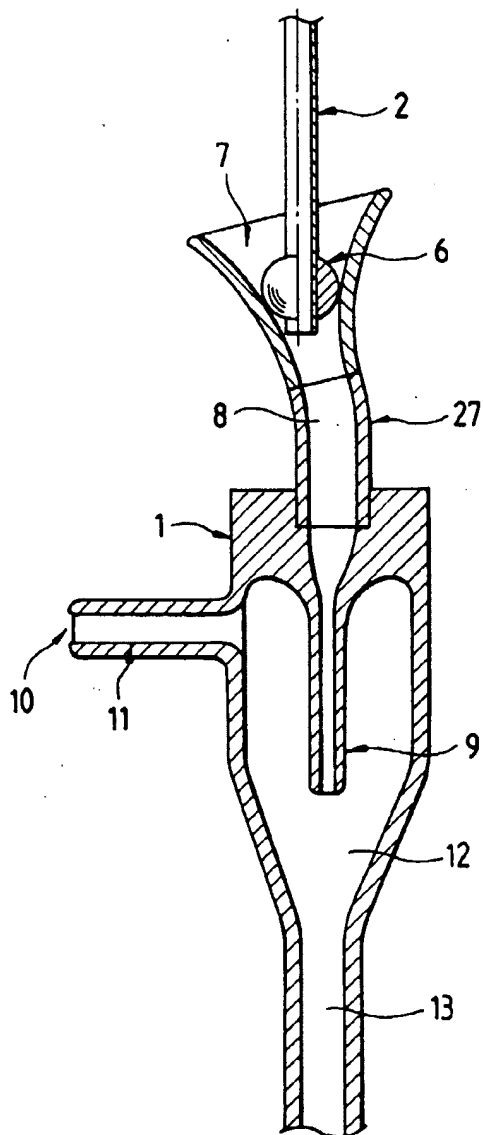


FIG. 4

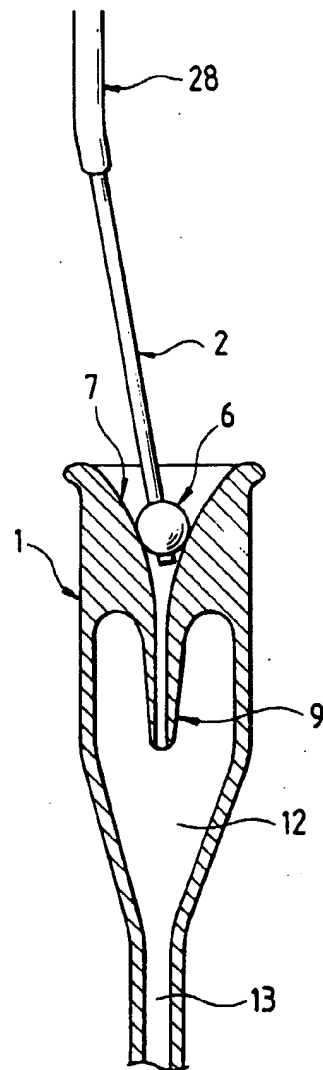


FIG. 5

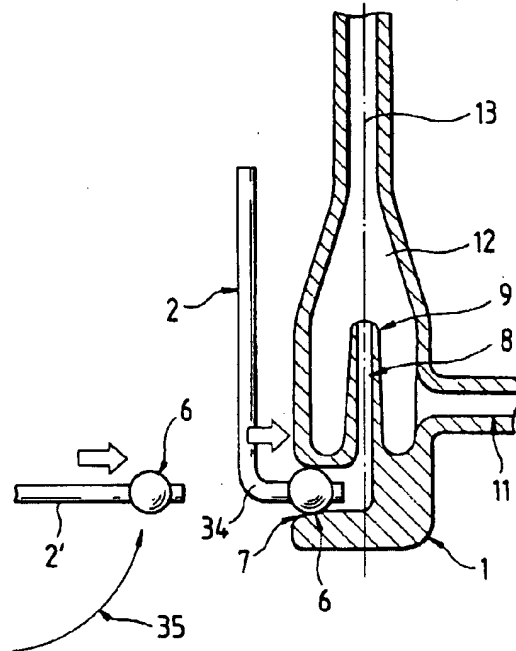


FIG. 6

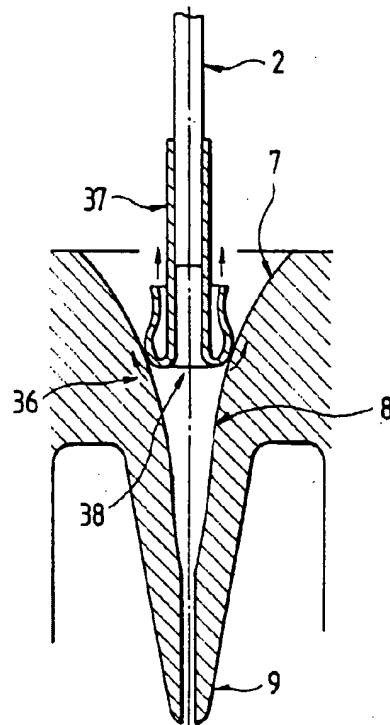


FIG. 7

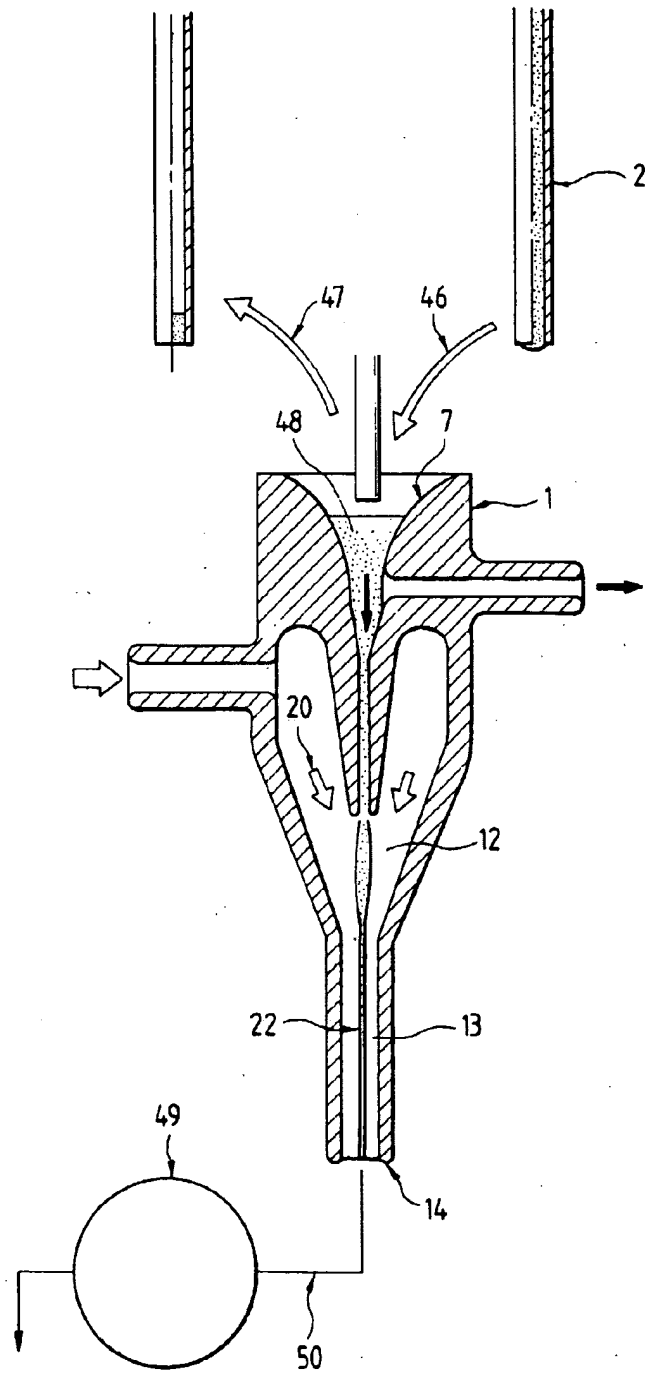


FIG. 8

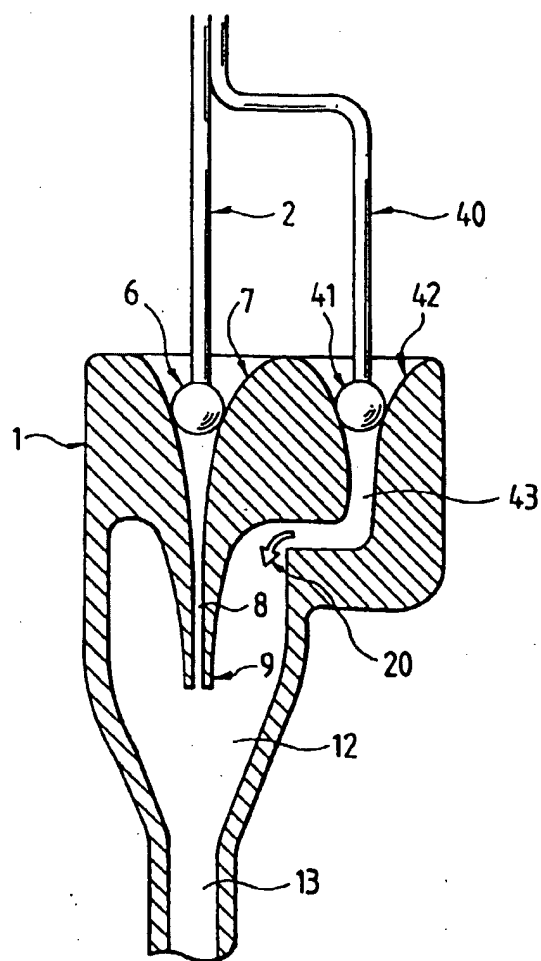


FIG. 9

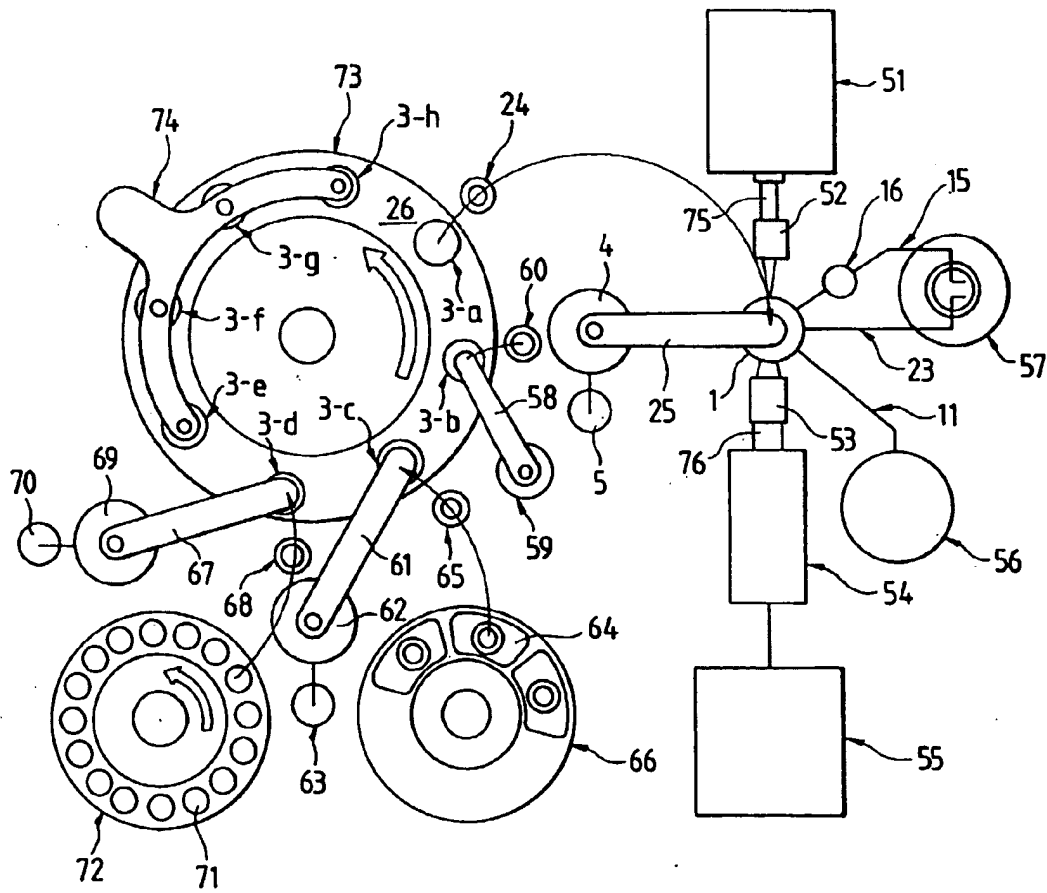


FIG. 10

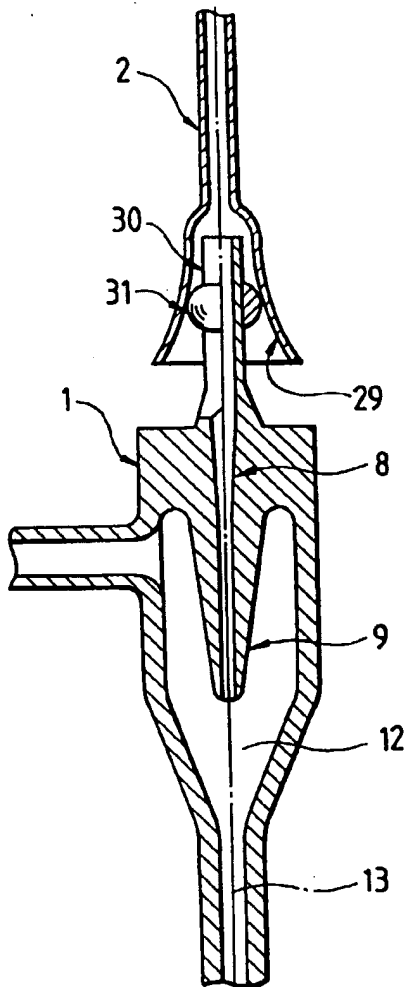


FIG. 11

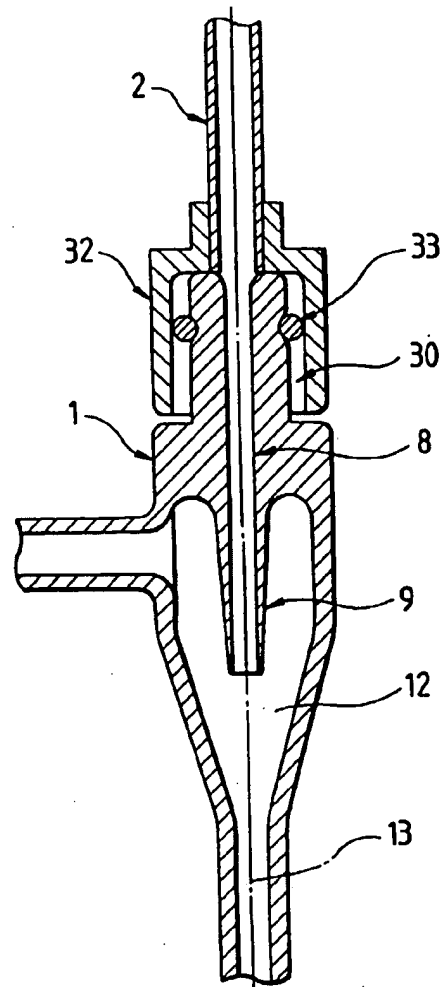


FIG. 12

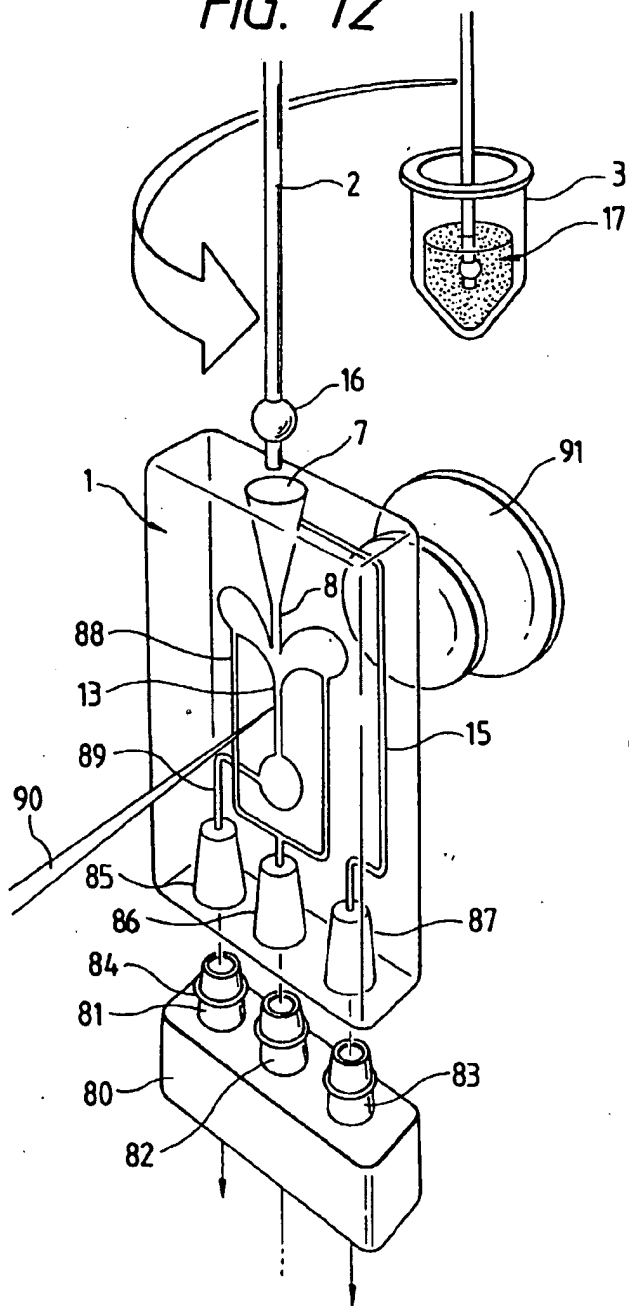


FIG. 13

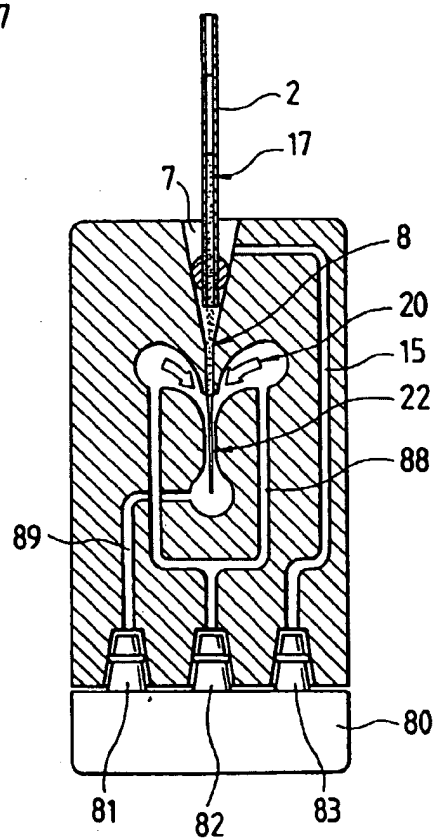


FIG. 14

